WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1881.

Amorements To-day. Abbry's Park Theatre—Le Voyage en Suisse. Academy of Mus c. Il Toyators. American Institute—Industrial Exhibition. Blion Opera House—The State Charmer, Booth's Theatre—Romeo and Juliet, Busmell's Tuseum—Broadway and Mh st, Daly's I beater - Cinternia at Sound Matthes Grand Opera House-Photos. Matters. Maverly's Nib'o's Garden-Donna Jumits. Matine Bevery's Sith St. Theater-Decon Createst. Ha Baverly's 5th Av. Thrate -Sharps and rists. Medium Square Thentre Emeralds. Meterpatitan Cas ma-Les Chebes de Cernevilla, New 'heatre Comique The Major. San Pr. mela a simuted to Broadway and Pick St.

Standard The Le-Patience. Thatin Theatre—The Hausted Castle, Tony P ator's Theat .- Variety, Matines The Equine Paradox-35th at and Property .. Matines unes The tre-The Doctor of Line.

Yesterday's Elections.

It looks like a general destruction of the Republican party of this State. The Democracy of New York were successful in the elections of yesterday; and the whole State administration, so far as it can be influenced by these elections, will now pass into Democratic hands. The Democratic State ticket, headed by WILLIAM PURCELL for Secretary of State, has received the majority of the people's votes; and the indications just now are that both branches of the Legislature also have passed from the Republican to the Democratic party. This is a most interesting fact to Gov. CORNELL, who will now be able to procure Democratic advice and assistance in carrying out the reforms which are necessary in the administration of State affairs, and which have heretofore been impossible under Republican supremacy. An agreeable feature of the contest over the State ticket-agreeable for both Republicans and Democrats-is the crushing defeat of Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, who ran far behind the other defeated candidates on the ticket with him-so far that he may now consider himself out of politics. with the opportunity of attending to his duties as receiver of the Rockaway Beach

Four members of Congress were elected from this State. Here in the city the two Republican caudidates, WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR and THOMAS MURPHY, were defeated, and the two Democratic candidates, Ros-WELL P. FLOWER and JOHN HARDY, Were elected. The defeat of Mr. Aston especially is in the interest of public morality and decent polities, as his lavish and open use of money for electioneering purposes threatened to undermine all respect for the ballot box. The majority against Aston is reported at about 3,000. The members of Congress elected from the country districts are both Republicans.

Throughout the State, the fight between the Stalwart and Half Breed factions told greatly against the Republican party. Not only did thousands of Stalwarts cut the Half Breed State ticket, but thousands of Half Breeds took revenge by cutting the Stalwart candidates on the local and legis lative tickets-a fact made especially evident by the voting upon nominees for both Houses of the Legislature.

In this city Tammany tested its strength on the Surrogate; and the figures, which are not as yet in the present writer's hands, will show whether, of the three candidates for the office, the present incumbent and Tammany nominee, DELANO C. CALVIN, is at the foot of the list, and whether the Republican nominee, DANIEL G. ROLLINS, has

been elected. In other States than New York, the most interesting of yesterday's elections were those of Virginia, in which Mahonery stands against Democracy, and Pennsylvania, in which the Independent Republican Wolfe has been making a bold struggle against Republican corruption and Cameronian bossism.

The Responsibility in the Star Route Cases.

The latest phase of the Star route cases i more remarkable than anything which has preceded it in the conduct of this interest ing prosecution. In the recent arguments concerning the jurisdiction of the court to proceed by criminal information in lieu of indictment, it has been stated over and over again by the special counsel for the Government that this unusual course was adopted because the statute of limitations would have run in favor of the defendants before the evidence could be laid before a Grand Jury.

But who was responsible for preventing the Grand Jury from investigating the facts? Possibly no one said so in open court, but the statement was freely made elsewhere that all the blame in this respect belonged to Mr. CORKHILL, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia

After resting quietly for some time under this injurious imputation, Mr. CORKHILL has now spoken out. He declares that the responsibility for keeping the Star route case away from the Grand Jury rests solely with Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH and the counsel specially retained by that gentleman while Attorney-General to take charge of these prosecutions. And he states particulars which, if correct, fully sustain his assertion

Mr. MacVEAGH cannot afford to let Mr. CORKHILL'S remarks go without notice or his part. They were made by an officer of the United States, in the discharge of his public and professional duty. If true, they reflect serious discredit on Mr. MacVeagh. If they are not contradicted, they will be taken by the public as true.

Gen. Drum's Reports.

The two annual reports which the Adju tant-General regularly makes, one to the Secretary of War and the other to the General of the Army, contain this year many interesting subjects of discussion.

We should say that the most astonishing of the statements in these documents is that during the last year no fewer than 2.361 soldiers deserted. When it is reflected that the total number of enlisted men effective for field 'service, exclusive of general service and other men detailed for non-regimental duty, is less than 23,000, and that this number also includes several thousand non-commissioned officers, whose rank and pay above that of the private must make them measurably content with the service, the prodigious percentage of these desertions, which surpass by 318 the number for last year, is startling. It may be surmised that a leading incentive to them is the opening afforded to stalwart men by mining and other enterprises on the frontier, but there must also apparently be some laxness at the recruiting stations. The loss to the Government may be imagined when it is remembered that the infantry deserter usually carries off with him his rifle and Government clothing, and the cavalryman his horse and trappings to boot. A volume

could be written on this subject, but Gen.

DRUM's figures tell the story in brief. The honorable discharges also reach for the year the figure of 6,564, against a total reënlistment of only 1,964. Gen. DRUM, in admitting that these figures show the remarkable increase of 1,260 discharges over the previous year's record, traces the relative increase to the revival of trade, which opens civil careers to veteran soldiers. Still, there is something strange in this extraordinary excess of discharges over reenlistments, when in many regular services a large proportion of those who have once chosen the soldier's profession remain in it. It should be said, however, that there is an

increase of 510 over last year's recalistments. Gen. DRUM suggests to Gen. SHERMAN that the frequent restoration by Congress of officers who have been cashiered strikes a blow at the good name and well-being of the service. Cases undoubtedly arise in which some discovered injustice requires this intervention. But to make so common a practice of restoring dismissed officers as Congress has done, impairs the efficiency of the army, not only by introducing officers who have been found unworthy, and diminishing the respect due to courts martial, in New York? Here our death rate is not but in delaying promotions by thrusting dismissed officers into the army register above those against whose conduct nothing can be urged. The plan proposed by Gen DRUM to diminish this evil is the establishment by law of boards of officers, to be appointed in each case by the President, whose recommendation must be obtained before

the applicant's claim is heard by Congress. To the Secretary of War, Gen. DRUM renews his wise suggestions of last year for assimilating the general management a d character of the militia and regular forces, as far as the conditions allow, by aiding the former to profit by army customs and experience. He reports also that the army officers detailed for military instruction at colleges find their labors appreciated and the results profitable. The fruit of Gen. DRUM's yearly visit to the Fort Leavenworth military prison is seen in his effort to procure more funds for its management, and to give the Captain in charge of it the pay and local rank of a Colonel. This would make the position, still more than now, one of the prizes to be worked for. Gen. DRUM also wants Congress to revive the old per diem allowance for officers serving on military courts and boards, and he desires the modification of the statute forbidding the use by officers of enlisted men as servantsa statute, by the way, openly and defiantly violated by officers at many posts. He wants more pay for the clerks in his own department, and proposes civilian clerks at division and department headquarters in place of detailed enlisted men. This would return 157 of the latter to their regiments for active service. In addition to this increase, Gen. DRUM proposes adding a thousand enlisted men to the strength of the army for thorough instruction at the posts

Two other points in these reports are specially worthy of mention. One is a proposal that, in promoting to the rank of field officer below that of Colonel, the promotion should be to the grade as a whole, without assignment to that vacancy which caused the promotion. Of course, the object is to enable the vacancy to be filled by the most competent line officer of the grade who is available anywhere in the service, instead of being restricted to the use of the promoted officer, who may or may not have special aptitude for the particular work in which the regiment happens just then to be engaged. The advantage of this plan is obvious; on the other hand, it might be urged that every line officer ought to be competent for the duties of his grade in any regiment of his arm, and that the proposed new plan of assignments would vest great power in the General of the Army. The other suggestion of Gen. DRUM is that the present should be checked somewhat by the repeal of the statute providing for retirement after thirty years' service, and also by provisions excluding from admission to that list officers against whom charges or sentences are pending, and those who, though temporarily disabled, have sufficiently recovered to enable them to secure and fill lucrative positions in civil life. These last changes would probably be contested by those who would be cut off by them, and to whom no work and threefourths pay seem very enjoyable.

The Great Saving in Lives Effected in

England. The annual death rate of England and Wales during the ten years which ended with 1880 was 21.5 per thousand of population. During the preceding thirty years it was on the average about 22.5 per thousand. The reduction for the last decade was therefore equivalent to nearly four and a half per cent. That is, about a quarter of a million of persons were saved from death in the ten years from 1871 to 1880 who would have died if the rate of mortality had been the same as in the previous thirty years.

This reduction, too, it must be borne in mind, has taken place in spite of the increasing tendency of the population of England to concentrate itself in cities and large towns, where the death rate is higher, for obvious reasons, than in the rural districts, It is the practical result of a system of public sanitary regulation which has been gradually perfected until it is now unquestionably the best in the world.

For about a quarter of a century England has been making a heavy outlay on sanitary works and sanitary service, and during more than half that time scarcely any gain in the way of improvement of the public health was apparent. The officers of the Government boards for the removal of nuisances were putting to the test theories of medical men which had never before been so thoroughly tried. They encountered the opposition of landed proprietors, and ridicule was sometimes poured on their efforts because the results produced appeared of so trifling consequence. But at last the reward has come, and the wisdom of their regulations is amply vindicated in the saving of a

quarter of a million lives. But the decrease in the number of deaths by no means represents all the good accomplished. For every person who dies, there may be reckoned twelve cases of illness which are not fatal. It therefore follows that about three millions of people, or over one-ninth of the whole population, were saved from a sick bed by the operation of influences which were not previously working. Moreover, of the entire reduction in the death rate during the decade, three-quarters comes under the head of "the seven zymotic diseases," the ones against which socitary improvements are particularly directed, and which sanitary regulation has

most power to prevent. Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK recited these facts in an address before the recent Sanitary Congress held at Exeter in England, and added to them estimates of the pecuniary saving which the decline in sickness and death had brought about. The cost of funerals, all round, he placed at twenty-five dollars each. The number of funerals having been less by about a quarter of a million, the gain under this head was over six

millions of dollars in the decade. The direct cost of sickness he estimated at five doi. vrs a case. The saving on this account, therefore, was fifteen million dollars, if we put the reduction in the number of cases of ill- Illinois? ness at three millions. But the whole gain was far greater. The earners of wages lost much less time from labor than previously. And yet sanitary science has only begun to do its work. The reduction of the death

rate by four and a half per cent, was only a first step in its progress. In particular localities it has effected a saving far greater than that. Thus at Croydon the rate has been reduced from 25 to 16 per thousand, and when the sanitation is complete it is expected that it will fall to 10 per thousand. In London itself the death rate of the working people in their ordinary dwellings is 30 in the thousand, while in the model dwellings it is only 16 or 17. Mr. Chadwick accordingly puts the reduction in the general death rate obtainable by advanced san-Itary administration and further sanitary works, at three times the four and a half per

cent, already saved. If sanitary science has accomplished so much in England, how much more may it do only far greater than that of England and Wales as a whole, but also above that of London, and that of English cities generally.

Promises to Marry.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage has been brought to trial in Canada that involves some points of general saterest JOHN FAULKNER, a bacholor, owning property to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars, promised to marry Mrs. JANE Tillison, a widow whose husband had been one of his tenants; and a written memorandum of the agreement was drawn up and a day set for the ceremony. Very seen, how ever, FAULENER seems to have repeated of his step, and when the day appointed for the marriage arrived, he was not ready to procord and the ceremony had to be postponed. He was 'always unprepared to enter upon matrimony when the decisive moment arrived; but Mrs. Tillson was always ready, and clung to him patiently.

Finally, he seems to have struck upor the idea of treating her in such a rude and insulting manner in the presence of other persons that it would be impossible for her to submit to it without degradation. She discontinued her efforts to bring the marriage about, and commenced suit against him for breach of promise, claiming damages in the sum of five thousand dollars.

FAULENER did not improve in his "onsive behavior toward the plaintiff after the suit was instituted; but when the case was called in court for trial, he took the whole foundation from under her feet by offering, through his counsel, then and there to marry her. It was plainly impossible for her at that stage of their relations, with any sense of decency or self-respect, to accept this offer; and ve the Judge was forced to say that he did not see how the suit could be maintained under the existing law, if she declined it.

Breach of promise law, as frequently laid down in the courts, is poculiar in this respect. In other contracts, if there is a refusal to perform, and suit for damages for the breach is commenced, an offer to carry out the agreement is then too late; but a different rule has been enunciated in respect to contracts of marriage.

The plaintiff's coursel argued that the defendant, by his intolerable conduct, had made it impossible for her to accept his offer at that stage, and that this distinguished the case from others; but Judge Cameron doubted the soundness of the distinction, "Moreover," said he in effect, "the meaner you prove this defendant to have been, the less damage do you prove, and the weaker do you make your ground for recovering a verdict. You sue for damages incurred by this man's refusal to marry the plaintiff. In the first place, he says he now is willing to marry, and in the second. place you show him to have behaved so contemptibly that if he persisted in his refusal it ought to be regarded as a b neit rather than an injury to her." The plaintiff's counsel argued that his elient lost a share in the defendant's property, to which she would have been entitled as his wife, The Judge, however, adhered to his view of the case, and although he finally allowed it to go to trial, it was with instructions to the jury that caused them very speedily to

bring in a verdiet for the defendant. It has often been said that breach of promise suits ought not to be favored; and recent action of the House of t mmons shows that such is the sentiment entertained by a large proportion of Englishmen. But the answer to this-and a sufficient one -has been that there ought to be some remedy for the injury that may be done to a confiding woman by a faithless man, who, after permitting her to wait for years in the belief that he would fulfil a promise to

marry her, heartlessly forsakes her. If, however, the view of the law taken by Judge Camenon is correct, it is clearly in the power of any man, if he be sufficiently mean, to break such a promise and still avoid legal liability for it. When he gets ready to discard the woman to whom he has pledged his faith, he need only begin a course of such cruel conduct toward her as no woman can endure; and if this does not suffice to free him, he can flatly reluse to fuilli his promise, compel her to begin suit, wait until the case is ready for trial, and offer to comply with his contract then, but in so contemptuous and offensive a manner as would forbid the acceptance of the offer.

The more outrageous his behavior, the weaker the cause of action against him. It may be said that in one sense Judge CAMERON is right, and that a woman ought to be glad to escape marrying such a fellow; but it cannot be dealed that if he disguise his true character, and leads her to wait for him until other matrimonial chances are practically lost, she has been subjected to injustice, for which there ought to be some remedy, even if it be by way of punishing him rather than of compensation to her. Many women would never think of seeking redress for such a wrong in the courts; yet there may be cases in which they ought to have the right to do so. As society is constituted, the prospect of marriage is more important to the average woman than any business venture to the average man; but it is clearly not so well protected in law.

Nice Political Teaching.

Our estoemed contemporary, the Eccoing Post, is gratified. The occasion of its gratification appears in the following paragraph, which we quote from that journal; "The willingness of the Republican conventions in this city during the last two or three a goats work nite young men of means and cultivation and good with standard to represent the city to the state Legislating. has certainly been very grantying.

To us, the willingness thus commonded, whether shown by Republican or Dennis cratic conventions, seems anything but satisfactory, inasmuch as the choice of candidates in such cases is influenced by their means and "good social standing," and not by their cultivation and capacity.

Suppose that there had been the same adu-

years ago as is exemplified in the foregoing quotation, would HENRY CLAY have been elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, or ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Legislature of

And even at the present day we may well inquire what " means and good social standing" have had to do with the advancement of those who are most prominent among our public men. Take the late President, for example. It was his pride that he had always remained poor. There was not much thought of social standing in the family when his mother took him out in the fields with her as a little baby, while she made fences with her own hands. But we suppose, according to the new teaching, it would have been more gratifying if his constituency had sought out some rich young Republican of higher rank than James A. GARFIELD, and sent him to, Congress.

When we find the utmost attention paid to wealth and social considerations by women and the clergy we are never surprised. Thus it excited no astonishment on our part lately when a fashionable minister remarked of an eloquent brother elergyman in our hearing that his mother was a washerwoman and his father a butler. And as long as women are so dependent as the present constitution of society makes them, they will naturally and inevitably attach great importance to riches and the distinctions to which riches give rise. We may regret these tendencies, but they do not directly affect good government.

It is different, however, when a public Journal like the Econom Post comes forward to insist, even indirectly, upon the importance of money and social distinction as prerequisites for office. That teaching is not merely snobbish and disgusting; it is positively prodous.

Voters east their ballots vesterday regardless of machine dictation or the deals and combinations of political backs. The sign is a good one for purified politics, but bad for poor

Chicago is complaining because it often buys lard when it wishes to buy butter. This is due, it is said, to the makers of "butterine," a seeming butter whose chief ingredient is lard, There is in that city a company called the Garden City Dairy Company, that makes large quantities of this butterine. It is put up in nent-looking roles, prints, boxes, and firkins, and graded as "dairy" and "creamery," and sells for from 20% to 31 cents per pound by the wholesale. The Chicago Grocers' Bulletin holds that the nomenclature employed, such as "rolls, prints," "datry," and "creamery," is frauduent, because the compound is really nothing but lard, and in no way entitled to be ranked as butter or any sort of compound made of milk. Although the packages are all marked butterine," it is said that the temptation with grocers is to hide the package and to sell the compound as butter, pure and simple. Chicago has reason to complain, doubtless. How about New York? Is it certain that all our butter is made of milk, and that no lard is bought by mistake?

The reformer now furnished by the Suyn-MAN family is not John Sherman, but his brother the General. In the report of the infter on the army he recommends the appointment of a committee to find out what forts on our coasts can be abandoned and the property sold. This is right. Let Congress follow the advice of Gen. SHERMAN and take away useless garrisons by the sea, and then follow THE SUN's advice and provide a wise and honest adminis tration of Indian affairs in the West, and 10 000 men in the army will be quite sufficient. Then Gen. SHERMAN and THE SUN may look with satisfaction on their labors in behalf of public

The Rev. Dr. John Hall has wisely declined the Chancellorship of the University of the City of New York. For the University this s unfortunate, but his acceptance was hardly to have been expected. To do justice to the requirements of the place, in view of the present condition and prospects of the institution, negligh the necomplished paster of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He undoubtedly reparded the invitation as a flattering request to assume duties which, though congenial in themselves, might possibly limit his exertions as a minister of the Gospel: and his success in the pasterate of this important Presbyterian church testifies to his wisdom in refusing to abandon things spiritual for things temporal, even when the things temporal are so delightful as those which imagination associates with academic learning.

A suit has been begun in New Orleans by GIUSEPPE Esposito Randazzo against an Italian fruit importer for the sum of \$10,000, part of a large sum of money brought by Esposito when he came to New Orleans in 1880. He has evidently thrown up his alias Costanzo, and although he is imprisoned in Italy, he wants the money belonging to him in America. If his claim is good he is entitled to the money, although he may have stolen it in Italy, just as he was entitled to a fair trial in this country alhough it now appears that he was the genuine

It looks as though the winning trotter would come from California. A few days ago the yearling filly Hindo Resa trotted a mile in 2:45; and the two-year-old Wildflower, that recently trotted a mile in 2:21, was timed a quarter of a mile in 32 seconds, a 2:08 gait. Both are by Electioneer, the son of Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid.

That the Hoboken firemen ought to have done their duty at the Eagle Docks fire of Sunday hight is unquestionable. Apparently the reason why they did not do it was that several of the companies had voted to disband the night previous, and, being a volunteer department, they presumably had the right to do this, They considered themselves as out of the department by their own action, based on sundry grisvances. But in the excitement of that action they did not reflect that, when a fire occurred within twenty-four hours thereafter, and on Sunday at that, the city had had no adequate opportunity to supply their places. They were morally bound, and bound as good citizens, to work their apparatus in case of need, because substitutes had not been provided. Neither a sense of grievance against the authorities no a doubt whether using their apparatus would not practically undo their action in disbanding, and continue to hold them as long as the au thorities might remain inactive, should have interfered at this moment of need. On the other hand, the City Council ought also to have done their duty. And if it is true, as has repeatedly been stated, that the entire Fire De partment appropriation for the city was \$3.553. and that \$2.700 still remain unexpended, probably Sunday's costly fire will cure the Council of such experiments as running the Fire Department of as large a city as Hoboken, for nearly half the fiscal year, on \$800.

GAROBED KAPRIELIAN, the reformed Turk, was the centre of an episode at Monday's meeting of the Baptist pasters. Moderator Gum-BART said he had baptized GAROBED the day before, and he is reported to have jocosely added that, having a funeral to attend, some brother ministers tried to take possession of his Turk and make off with him. Then the Turk awoke the assembly with a short address, at the close of which Moderator GUMDART announced that he could be had at a moderate price for speaking in churches. A reformed Turk would probably make a nice variety for Sunday schools and an at raction for evening meetings.

Horse racing at Jerome park, the proposted but postponed yacht racing in the bay, and all the other outdoor sports provided for the due celebration and enjoyment of election day, suffered from yesterday's unpropitious lation of wealth and position in society fifty | weather. But it was true election weather, and | New York, Nov. 7, 1881

people who fix their open air pastimes for that day can hardly expect to escape the traditions. To many people, however, no doubt yesterday's rain was welcome as a partial protection against the dangers of street bonfires.

The strike of the Philadelphia planoforte makers has ended in a concession by the employers of the wages demanded by the employees, and this should tend to the sneedy production of harmony. In the Staffordshire potteries, in England, a strike affecting fifty thou sand employees is set down for Thursday, the employers having on Monday refused the wages demanded by the employees. This makes a serious forecast for the winter there.

One more Western passenger steamboat has made shipwreck-the Will Kyle, on the Onto. As this is the third within as many weeks, the fact is somewhat noticeable. Fortunately, in this latter case, unlike the two others, the only loss was to the boat and carvo. no lives being in peril.

One of the most significant incidents in the German elections has been the defeat of Pastor STOKERER in his contest with Prof. VIRCHOW. All the combined Conservative and anti-Semitic strength was concentrated upon the district in which the court chaptain encountered the distinguished scientist and Progressist statesman, who represented everything free and liberal in German politics. This contest absorbed the popular attention in a greater degree, probably, than any other feature of the campaign. It was regarded as a test of the strength of the opposing parties, and, to judge from the tone of the Liberal and Progressist journals prior to the election, they regarded the result in this district with serious fears.

Under these circumstances a victory over STORCERE by such an overwhelming vote as Vincinow has polled is unquestionably to be viewed as indicating more than a merely local state of sentiment. It is of national import. and, taken in connection with the general results of the election in other districts, promises well for the immediate future of the Ger-

man people. The election is of especial significance for the Jewish population of Germany. It shows that the mass of the German people are with them, notwithstanding all denunciation and assertions to the contrary, and that they need not lack for protection to such a dubious source as royal favor. Add to this the known friendliness with which the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess regard them, and the likelihood of heir succeeding to the throne at no distant day. and the recurrence of such proscription and abuse as the Jews have recently experienced in Germany seems hardly to be apprehended.

A DISINIEGRATING CARINET.

The Culminating Quarrel between Blaine

and MacVengh. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.-It is give and take between Blaine and MacVeagh. Since the publication in a local paper here of what occurred at an alleged Cabinet meeting, at which Mac-Veagh was taken to task by the President for not manifesting a greater interest in the trial of Guiteau, the public has been busy trying to loeats the authorship of the report the result being that the traces started in different quarors have led directly into the Department of State, some of them to Mr. Blaine himself. The report itself contains internal evidence of improbability as to some unessential details nevertheless, nothing has transpired to shake the public faith in its correctness in the main. In the game of give and take this sort of thing is liable to occur, even between members of the Cabinet. It may be interesting, to understand the meaning of publications and the underlying motive, to recur to the recent past.

The publication some time ago of Blaine's

letter to Garffeld accepting the post of Secretary of State, wherein he proposed to run the Administration in the interest of Garfield's second term, was accompanied with the remark that the letter was furnished for publication by a friend of Biaine in western Pennsylvania, who, teing at Mentor, took a copy with Garfield's permission, and also thinking that the time had come for printing it, ostensibly in the Biaine interest, gave it to the public.

As rumor runs now, this was a misratement of the facts and a perversion of the motive.

The letter was furnished for publication by Wayne MacYeach to prejudice Biaine in the eyes of the public. It was followed by the publication of MacYeach so while ter to Garfield accepting the post of Attorney-General in the collection, wherein he said he would hold the cell each selong as and no longer than the Presiof State, wherein he proposed to run the Ad-

bemais and counter acquais are natural and to be expected; nevertheless there is a certain amount of undisputed fact underlying reports, which, after all, are as much as the public cares about. Are the tubileations true in spirit, is wint will be asked. Certain things are known to be true. For instance as to the late report to be true. For instance as to the late result traced to Blaine.

There was a Cabinet meeting. Every member There was a Cabinet meeting. It hours. The

There was a Cabinet meeting. Every member was present, and it iasted four hours. The Guiteau trial was brought up by the President. He wanted to know from MacVeagh what he has done about it. He had done nothing and dain't think there was anything for him to do. Arthur had other views. A discussion ensued. Judge John K. Porter and a Washington lawyer were suggested by the President. They were next day engaged by MacVeagh. They were next day engaged by MacVeagh. It is part and any hand in this publication. It is part and pared of the quarret between Blaine and MacVeagh. Nor is it over. MacVeagh avers he has only just begun to light. The understanding is he possesses a considerable amount of reserved amountion, with a disposition on the part of Garffeld Republicans to keep up the supply. In such a contest let no one underrate MacVeagh. He doesn't mind himself so long as he hits nie foe.

Binnine and MacVeagh are unforgiving relentions. The contest has already involved public

less. The contest has already involved public men and newspapers, and shortly it will be waged without disguise or reserve. Of course much of which the public would otherwise have remained ignorant, will come out. The inside history of the Garfleid Administration for the months before he was struken will be laid bare. Even now it may be said that it will be more Even now it may be said that it will be more curious than one could have imagined.

Probably no President had such an amount of trouble on his hands from the day of his inauguration as poor Garfleid. He possessed not the faculty of repressing the spirit of turbulence. He was too good natured and forgiving. He lacked the faculty to dominate in his official household. This is no criticism, but the condensed text of what will appear as the quarrel between Biaine and MacVeagh proceeds, the latter backed by the Garfleid Republicans.

THE AGE OF JUDGE SPEIR.

Impressive Testimony from Judge W. II. Prom the Hould

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: The recent discussion relating to the age of Judge Speir has aroused much feeling and unfriendly criticism, and with a large part of the public has created a strong prepulies. As the evidence riticism, and with a inrice part of the publisher as created a strong prejudice. As the evident not at all conclusive as to the knowledge to Judge respecting his are, I ask permission than any consultation with him, to state remastance that dates back many years, where could have been no motive for deceptions. as created a strong preparation

there could have been no motive for deception, tending to exculpate him from a suspicion which I believe to be unfounded. If the Judge has made a mistake in his official statement of his age, it is one that he has labored under for more than forty years.

We became pariners in the practice of the law in 1838, and that relation continued about three years. No one could have had a better opportunity for knowing the Judge's worth and intelligence, and an uninterrupted friendship between us has ever since resuited. In deciding upon our firm name we could neither make any claim to rank the other, and it was doubtful whose name should appear first. We both of us considered it unintertant and each was onlinely willing to defer to the other in this reconsidered it unimportant, and each was entirely withing to defer to the other in this respect. We agreed that the order of arranging the firm name should be settled by sentority in ago. On comparing it was found that both were born in 1812 any terth occurring on the 11th of June, and has some three months later. The firm name of Leonard & Speir was then adopted, and we carried on an extensive practice in our profession for that day and considering our youth and want of experience. There is not the singulest doubt in my mind that Judge Speir then believed that he truly stated his age. Nothing has since occurred that shakes my conviction in the least.

Thinking that he is entitled to the benefit of this item of evidence in his favor, and conscious as I am that you have no intention of doing him any wrong, allow me to invite the insertion of my communication in your pournal.

New York, Nov. 7, 1881.

SNUBBED BY SHERMAN.

General Disregards Secretary Lincoln's Order-Growling all Around.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- There is trouble at the Army and Navy Departments. Gen. Sherman has flatly ignored the order of Secretary Lincoln with reference to the publication of reports, and has given his to the press on his own responsibility as usual. Two or three other heads of bureaus have done the same, though the Secretary of War, with much decision of language, declared that they must submit their reports to him and let him edit them for the public. Sherman snaps his fingers, however, at the Secretary and asks what he proposes to do about it. Surely discipline is in danger when the General of the Army sets the example of insubordination. Sherman's reference to the engineers excites considerable remark. This corps is largely made up from the highest scholars at West Point, and considers itself the flower and aristocracy of the army. They are disposed to resent, therefore, the General's estimate of their fighting qualities, when he says that in war times "the engineer naturally takes to maneuvring and to parapets, whereas the infantry and envalry and artillers must co in and do the fighting." This criticism makes the engineer officers very mad, and they cite the war records of Gens. Wright, Park, Gilmore, Warren, and others, to prove that their corps has demonstrated that its travery and capacity for active service in the field are equal to those of any other branch. Gen. Sherman's positive position on the relation of their corps to the control of West Point is also unpalatable to them, as they claim a sort of proprietorship of the Military Academy. at the Secretary and asks what he proposes to do tary Academy.
The navy, on its side, is worried over a dif-

of West Foint is also uppalatable to them, as they claim a sort of proprietorship of the Military Academy.

The navy, on its side, is worried over a different matter. Officers have been hoping for a report from the Advisory Board, which should commend itself to the Invorable consideration of Congress. They knew that, at the best, it would be difficult to pass a large special appropriation; but what is their disappointment and chagrin to find that the members of the Advisory Board cannot agree among themselves, and that two formal reports, differing in some material points, have been submitted to Secretary Hunt. What action he may take is matter of speculation. He may be able to heal the breach or he may ignore its existence in his recommendations to Congress. The same influences, however, which brought division into the counsels of the Board would in that case he apt to assert thomselves in the rooms of the Appropriations Committees. The Board will have less sympathy if its labor proves to be in vain, from the last that it adopted a policy of indifference, if not hostility, to the shipbuilding interests of the country, choosing to forget that the navy yards, and that in any proposed reorganization these same facilities must be called upon. The Board chooses to diaregard the views of our shipbuilders, and treats any suggestions from them almost as impertinence. As a natural effect of this policy, the members ostranged from them the sympathies of those seatourd business interests whose representatives in Congress could alone overcome the inevitable opposition of Western members to largely increased approprintions for the navy in a time of profound peace. Navai officers teel that members of the Board should have so far compromised their differences as to permit a plan for reorganization to have had the mementum of a unanimous recommendation. As it is, they fear Congress will reply to any application: "Gentlemen, you cannot expect us to do anything till you can agree upon what you want."

The probable failure of th

GUITEAU'S TRIAL

Mr. Scoville's Demand for Certain Papers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- In the Criminal Court this morning Mr. Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, called the attention of Judge Cox to the motion which had been made in the case a few days ago by his associate. Mr. Robinson. Judge Cox said that the motion referred in the first place to the postponement of the trial While he was anxious to accommodate counsel, he did not see how he could postpone the trin without the consent of counsel on both sides. In regard to the other part of the motion, to In regard to the other part of the motion, to direct the District Attorney to deliver to the counsel for the defence certain papers, he said that, in consultation yesterday, the District Attorney offered to furnish any papers that he had for the inspection of counsel. He did not see that the Court could give an order for the production of papers that might be evidence on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Scoville remarked that in the first place there were certain clippings from newspapers which had been gathered up by the prisoner during the six weeks before the shooting. The reason why counsel for the prisoner wanted them was that those clippings were evidence for

Carbinet, wherein he said he would hold the cill a stong as and no longer than the President's policy was what he could consistently support. It was quite the reverse of Biame's select, and therein the Attorney-General obtained a decided advantage over the Secretary of State.

The antagonism between these two distinguished public characters began early and making anticipation of the District Attorney might not be grown and intensified to the State Department, of the alleged Cabinet meeting, a shot from Mr. Biame in retaliation for the publication of the letters of acceptance of positions in Gardeid's Cabinet?

Denials and counter depials are natural and to be expected; nevertheless there is a certain amount of undisputed fact underlying reports, which after all, are as much as the public cares.

rections, and putting additions to it. These things were important as indicating the condition of the prisoner's mind.

Lastly, three weeks ago the prisoner had prepared in jail a communication which he desired to have published, and had sent it in an envelope with a note to himself (Scoville). The warden had brought it to his room, but, not finding him, had left it with the District Attorney. That letter and communication he had been unable to get. He had applied to the District Attorney repeatedly for them, but had not been able to get them. He now submitted the matter to the Court. He held that he was entitled to those papers without any qualification.

Judge Cox said that in regard to those papers he should say that counsel for the prisoner were entitled to them, but in the absence of the District Attorney he could not make any order.

Subsequently District Attorney Corkhill came into court and said that he understood that in his absence this morning. Mr. Scoville had renewed his application in relation to dertain patiers in his Corkhill's pressession, which had been found upon the assassin at the time of committing the crime. Those papers being evidence, he would not concede the right of any herson to them. But he desired to call particular attention to the statement made by Mr. Scoville that he (Corkhill') had in his possession a private letter which had been brought to Mr. Scoville's lodgings, and then, Mr. Scoville being absent, had been brought to Mr. Scoville's lodgings, and then, Mr. Scoville being absent, had been brought to him (Corkhill'). He desired to say that such was not the fact. He had never received any communication of any kind addressed to Mr. Scoville, and in othing of the kind in his possession.

Mr. Scovilles in different was not for fact. He had never received any communication of any kind addressed to Mr. Scoville, and in othing of the kind in his possession.

The Warren Court Ended.

The Warren Court of Inquiry, which reassembled on the 21st of October in this city, has completed its labors and adjourned yesterday sine die. Since it last came together no witnesses have been heard nor argument of counsel, but the court has been entirely occu-pled, in its duly sessions with closed doors, in examining the evidence and making up its report and opinions on the subjects submitted to it.

The fludings of the court will not be complete tall they

have been submitted to the President of the United States and acted upon by him. Nor will the findings of the court be published till such action be had. Of course, the result of Dissexhaustive court of inquiry shocked for with great interest, not only by the survey. orsof the Fight Corps and the Cavairy Division, Army of the Shenandoah, but thouse by the friends of Lieut-ton Shenandoah, but thouse by the friends of Lieut-ton Shenandoah teen Warren. The Recorder of the court, too Langdon, will deliver lan and teen Warren rier of the court, that Langdon, will deliver of the court to the Warris cartment within a but they can handly be acted upon within a

A Troublesome Husband Milenced. From the San Francisco Chromade.

Judge Allen of the Superior Court made an rder yesterday in the divorce case of Eurhard Alien agt, ohn Alien, forbidding the business until turtion order of the Court " to speak to, or attempt to speak er in the verse with his wife, either in the court room or in the house where she resides or elsewhere, or to milest and founded a sect which now reckons amount its no most some of the wealthrest residents of the great toward the same are held in great invertee to be some of the wealthrest residents of the great invertee to be some of the wealthrest residents of the great invertee to be some of the wealthrest residents of the great invertee to be some of the wealthrest residents of the great invertee. annoy her in any manner whatever during the pending of the action." The order was based on an affiliavit prepared by the son of the parties, completining that the defendant had been persecutive the plaintiff in court and elsewhere by following her about and making bantering and annualing remarks to ber.

More Steel Wanted for the Bridge, There was a meeting of the Executive Com-

atter of the East mixer Brake on Monday, and yester. day it was averstained that there had been a demand for to boss of sheel in addition to the extra 1988 tons, the unitraction which was recently awarded to the Etge-mon from thoughput, arts address a posit, which is the of tweet the price of the sheel turnished uniter the original contract. Absorbant Loginier A. B. Marin and that the extra

Give attention to the first symptoms of a long com-plaint and check the dreaded disease in its incline new hy asing Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sate, and destinant semesty for all affections of the longs and brombin - dis-

BUNBEAMA

-Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated Gernan novelist, is lying seriously ill at Connestedt
-Sarah Bernhardt's success in Belgium as been so great that she is to return later to Bru-

in order to give fifteen more performances, -On the 31st of March next a commemorative festival is to be held in Palermo, the Gath androir, sary of the Sicilian Vespers. The festival will last three

days. Steps are being taken to induce Verds to go to -Mr. Archibald McArthur, said to be the oldest man in Scotland, died a few days ago at Duncon. He was born on Sept. 5, 1777, and was thus in his 195th

year. For many years he carried on evangelistic work among the Gaelic population. -A French newspaper informs its readers

hat a veterinary surgeon, residing at Charleville, has that a veterinary surgeon resource at the cow and replacing it by a wooden one. The cow, it is said, is now perfectly well, and walks easily upon the artistic limb. -The Dutch Government is already preparing for the International Colonial Exhibition to be held n Amsterdam from May to October, 1883. No country but Spain now squeezes a handsome revenue out of its colonies except Holland. The Malays in Java are practically almost slaves still.

-The Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph's new book, giving an account of his recent travelst i the East, has just been published, and has been favorably reviewed in the newspapers. The work is premounted by the Vienna Press to be written in admirable style, the descriptions of the landscapes and human and animal life in the countries which the Prince visited being char-sclerized by great originality and power.

-The days are chill and the leaves are fall-Summer his death note has softly sung;
Summer his death note has softly sung;
The bird no loncer its mate is calling;
Autumn is passive; her glories palling;
No longer the leaves shipe goiden brown,
But wet and drear;
Through meanings eeris
Of winds, sail subbing, are drifting down.
The autumn's dying will soon be rung.

-According to statistics published by the Pruss an Ministry of Finance, the following persons pay the highest amount of income tex in Prussia: Baron von Rothschild, in Frankfort-om-the-Main, pays \$17,580 on an annual tocome of about \$625,000; Raron Erlander, to banker, at the same place, pays \$17,050. Then follow

Herr Krupp, the iron founder, at Essen with \$14.80, and Herr von Tniele-Winkier, in Oppein, with \$10.50 -Real bloodhounds, donkeys, and negra ingers are now relied on to make "Unele Tom's Cat. popular on the stage; but they served to bring the Jar, groes got into a fight in the theatre, and one gather in other. The dogs and donkeys, being actors who were regarded by the law as the personal property of the man

agers, were seized on the same night for debt. -All the influences that official natronage and power could bring to bear in favor of the Conserva-tive candidates were fully exerted in the late ere ion in Germany. Teachers who hold their positions under the Government control were not only warned against take eralistic tendencies and admenished to vote the C nervative tickets, but they were even cautioned not to kees Liberal newspapers or periodicals in their be

.The official inquiry into the terrible railway disaster at Charenton, near Paris, has, so lar as it has been conducted, acquitted from blame the engine driver of the Marsettles express, and thrown the response sibility of the accident on the station masters at Man sons Alfort and Charenton. The committee consums ing the signals in charge of a young man who was not a regular employee on the lin -A traveller says he found a prescription

made up precisely in the same way, to vary in price in the following cities, thus: London, B francs; Paris, 12 50, Mu. nich, 4 15; Stutteardt, 4 15; Bucharest 12 50; Athens, 5. A gentleman had a similar experience in New York, Ata very (ashionable drug store in Broadway, 30 cents, a very institute that for in Broadway, Scients, at one of very high repute, but not showy, Scients, at a great establishment in Third avenue, 15 cents. Rents have a bearing on these prices to some extent, but Bucharest rects are not higher than those of London. -Joe Cann, a Chinaman, lived thirteen years in St. Louis, and became apparently a scalent Christian. He was a member of a church, a missionary among the Chinese residents, and a pet of the Methodists, who patronized him extensively as a laundryman. A

to stay there, for he carried away all of the \$10,000 ha had made in this country, and did not take the pains to hide the fact that, unknown to his church friends, he had been running an opium and gambling den under his -Foreign journals tell us that, while at the time of the union the rent of the Highland County of Inverness was £7,000, now its fishings and shootings sione are worth over £100,000 a year, and the amount paid by shooting tenants is over £70,000. Mr Winans of Baltimore pays Lord Lovat £5,000 for the forests of then stathferan and Culegrain, in addition to which he hires eight neighboring shootings in this and the adjacent

country, and branza his annual rent up to £10,000. Lord Seafield receives £7 500 for four of his principal shoulder

n this county, and Sir I. Ramsden gets \$5,000 for the

few days ago he announced that he was going to China

forest of Ben Alder; while for Guick, Glenishie, and 1 verneshie forests Sir G. MucPherson Grant receives 28.000, and the rent of Rothlemuschus is £2.200. -The financial depression in Germany has compelled thousands of private purchasers of parthem upon the market again for sale. Among these works of art are many of a high order of merit, and the art calleries prompted by the reduced pieces at which they are obtainable, are said to be engerly buying them up to complete their collections, which are often notice ably deficient in the later masters. Yet, notwith-tanking the sacrifices made in these transfers, the prices said an Thus the Berlin Art Gallery has purchased a question able and at all events poor Rubens for \$20,000 while Makart's compositions fetch from \$12,000 to \$18,000, those of Keaus from \$7,000 to \$10,000, and many works by

leaser artists from \$2,000 to \$4,000. -A culprit was recently tried in a German court of justice for murder and robbery. The Judge, he fore summing up the evidence for the bury's considera tion, asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say for himself. "Ouly this, your Honor," replied the latter "it was not a murder, but a suicide " Judge - "flow is you make that out? Prisoner. "In this way, you make that out?" Prisoner. "In this way, you flower. The deceased, for years before his death went about everywhere saying that he was determined to rot an end to himself; but he never had the courage to do so At last his irresolution moved me to pity; so, to save him from disappointment, and, more especially, from being worse than his word, I suicided him." Judge- Tantis all very well; but what made you take his wat her fris oner-" When he was dead he did not require a watch. I did, and so I very naturally put it in my porter, Se sides, he was an old friend of mine, and I wanted some

thing to remember him by." -Kairouan, the holy city of Tunis, which the French recently occupied, has its compare concealed by Indian fix trees, which are enormously large. A long orridor gives access to a second enclosure. All is shell in the city, and nothing is heart but the marrow of prayers and the melancholy voices of the muestine of their minarets. In the middle of the town is erected the large mosque of Djama el-Keber, in the form of a largest It was Mohammed's barber who sanctified the place and his remains repose within the mosque, tozo ther with several hairs of the Prophet's heard venerable roles for the Mussalmans. This African Mecca has never borne a foreign yoke except for thirty years it was taken by Roger of Sicily, whose helmet and cross-baare kept hung up in a chapel of the Diamer helef. Keronan was the seat of learning, and in its mount which centain many manuscripts, the Plenas souled their doctrines. The French will search and on the is braries for Greek and Latin works of antiquity

-Although the coronation of Czar Alexnder HI will not take place until the sec ad wex of May, 1882, preparations for that important coronally have siready been commenced in the amount capital of Muscovy. A court official of high rank has strived in Noscow from St. Petersburg with instructions to ele-ine and report upon the condition of the antique and sories which play a mute but significant partie Human coronation ceremonials. Among these relies is the warm throne, seated upon which the Byzantine Emperors and would be receive the homege of their vascale Sould Palmologa, a descendant of the Eastern Carata with expossed the Russian Grand Duke Basil Ivan and trived to gain procession of her amoretics in our than year 1472, and brought it with her from the classic party Russia. The curvings on its panels represent the bors of Dephena, and exhibit remarkable dues, disk to too. This unique throne was last used a quester of \$\delta\$ century ago by Alexander Nicolaic vitub, the rate visit a

descendants of the sage are held in great reversion ing externed as something for more than houself fortunately there is mathing in the lives of these back?

make them worthly of the honor which there has a

Their pursuits are often disceptiable. A ten in this is one was charged with having been concerns our est-rothery in a small native State of the hamber for a dency. He was converted, and sentenced by the densh political officer to impresentment. Forthwith said spread through Bombay, and for a whole day the said one of horror that a being hall divined had . ignoble a crime. But of superstrains concern that his divine personality should be put in prison. The mobile A was general among Hindoos of every sent a-The result was that thevernment did revew but the punishment has been on appeal to two years to five. For it is a curious feature in Angle today jurisprudence that a sentence account from may be enhanced by the appellate court.